



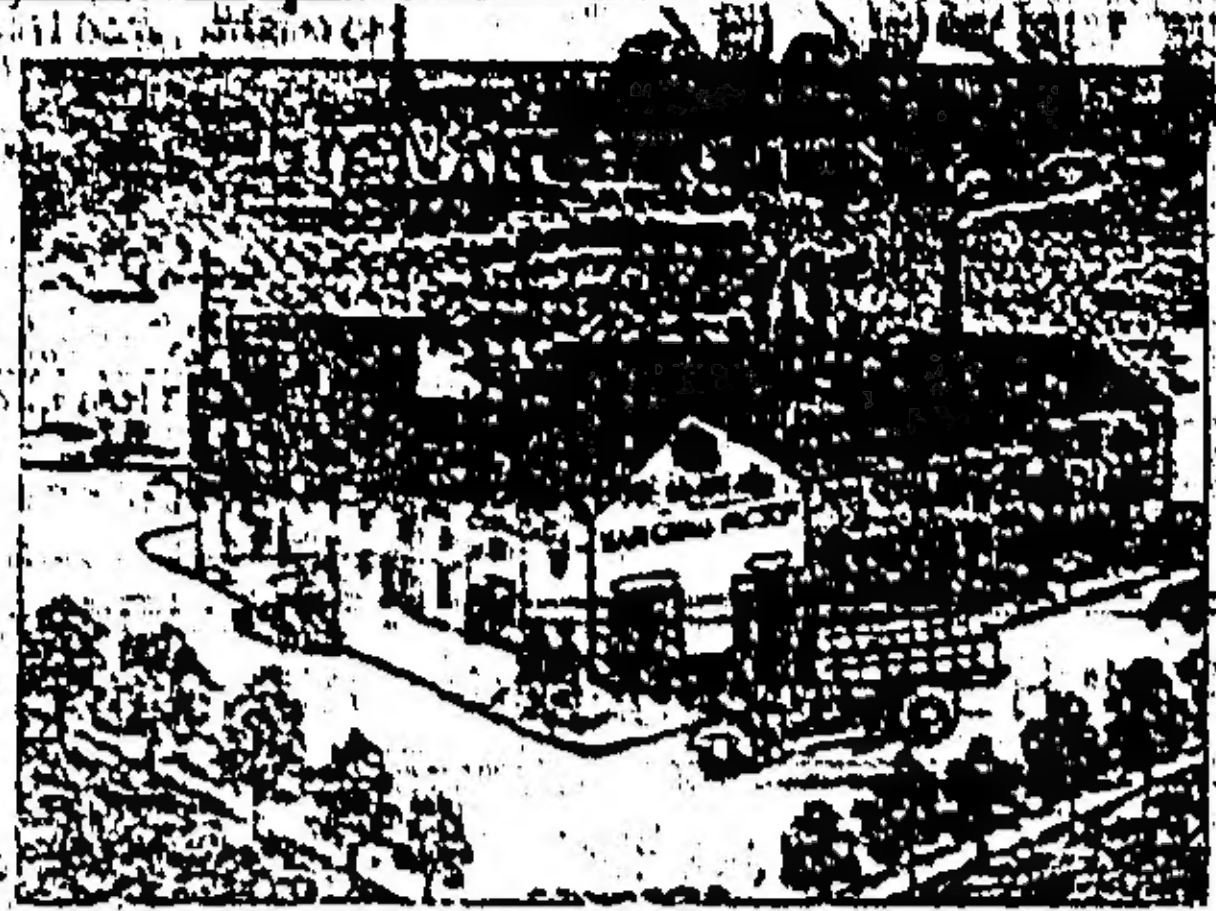
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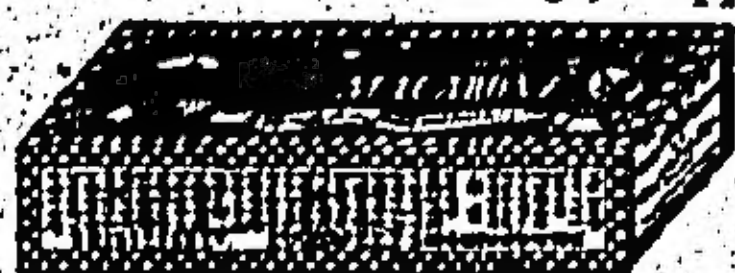
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ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, KOWLOON.

INDUCTION OF THE NEW CHAPLAIN.

The members of the St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, gathered in fairly large numbers in the Church Hall yesterday to bid welcome to the Rev. G. R. Lindsay, M.A., the new Pastor, and Mrs. Lindsay, who arrived in the Colony yesterday on the s.s. *Empress of Russia*. The new chaplain is a young man. Born in Liverpool, he was educated at St. Catharine's, Cambridge. After he had obtained his degree, he was in charge of St. John's Church, Waterloo, Liverpool. This is his first visit to the East.

The Bishop of Victoria (Hongkong), Archdeacon Barnett, the Rev. Copley Moyle, Shann, Hewitt, and Stewart, Sir Paul Chater, Mr. Ralph Packham, Mr. J. J. Robson, Dr. J. T. Smalley, Mr. G. Martin, Mr. B. E. Fielder and a large number of ladies were present at a reception arranged by Mrs. Raiton and several other ladies of the congregation to enable members to become acquainted with the new chaplain and his wife. A pleasant half an hour was spent, both Mr. Lindsay and his wife creating a very good impression. At the conclusion of the reception, the Bishop said, he would like to take the opportunity of thanking Mrs. Raiton and the other ladies who helped to organise that delightful reception to Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay. The ladies of St. Andrew's Church and the congregation were always to the fore on such occasions, and he was sure that all present thanked them. He reminded them that Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay would be very exceptional people if they remembered, by name, all those present there. He, therefore, hoped that the members of the congregation would not lose the opportunity of making themselves better known to the new Chaplain and his wife.

The gathering then adjourned to the Church, where the Bishop, assisted by the other clergymen present, conducted the induction service. The Rev. George Reginald Lindsay was conducted into the Church by the two wardens, Messrs. R. Packham and J. J. Robson. The Rev. C. B. Shann read the lesson for the day, and after the chanting of Psalms 138 and 137, the new Chaplain was conducted to the altar by the Wardens. Mr. Packham announced that the Rev. Mr. Lindsay, having been nominated to St. Andrew's, desired induction; he read a certificate from four clergymen in Liverpool stating that, to the best of their knowledge, the Rev. Mr. Lindsay had lived piously, soberly and honestly for the past three years and they considered him a fit candidate for the chaplaincy of St. Andrew's.

The Rev. Mr. Lindsay then took the oath of canonical obedience to the Bishop of Victoria and, having signed the Thirty-nine Articles and the Book of Common Prayer, was formally given, by the Bishop, his licence to officiate as Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, in the diocese of Victoria. The new Chaplain was then given actual charge of the Church and its appurtenances during a procession led by the Bishop, who was followed by Messrs. Packham and Robson, Archdeacon Barnett making up the rear.

The Bishop then delivered an address. He said, *inter alia*, that they had been taking part in a very interesting service, following the English custom for the institution and induction of a new incumbent. The conditions here, in Hongkong, were not the same as in England, but there was the same pastoral responsibility for those who lived on that side of the Harbour, and belonged, or ought to belong, to the Church. The Vestry had appointed the Chaplain; the Vestry was appointed by the people; therefore, really, the people appointed the Chaplain. They were a very democratic people there, and very rightly so, and it was only after much thought and deliberation and prayer that they had selected the Rev. G. R. Lindsay to be their Chaplain. The appointment, the Bishop said, was deeply interesting to him, for he was one of the links with the past of the new incumbent. In the Bishop's very first curacy, he baptised the Rev. Mr. Lindsay many years ago and when Mr. Lindsay was ordained, Mr. Lindsay's first curacy was in that very Church where he had been baptised and where the Bishop had ministered. The Bishop had watched Mr. Lindsay's career carefully, and he thought that the people of Kowloon had made a very wise choice, and he was glad to extend a very cordial and hearty welcome to the new Chaplain.

There was a great opportunity for work in Kowloon; the work had its difficulties, and sometimes its discouragements, but the Bishop was sure that the new Chaplain would not be discouraged, but that he would remember that God had sent him here. The Bishop asked the members of the Church to support the new Chaplain with their prayers and their encouragement.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TRADE REPORT.

EXPORTS.

Rice.—There has been some activity in our market during the past week, and prices have hardened a little. The demand was principally for shipment to Cuban ports.

Tonkin rice can now be freely exported, and several boats have been fixed to bring up the new rice from Haiphong. The rumour referred to in our last report regarding an absolute embargo on exports from Siam has, unfortunately, proved to be true.

The Saigon authorities will allow rice to be exported on condition that foreign buyers pay for one-fifth of the value of the goods in hard cash, viz. in silver or gold coins.

The American rice crop for 1914 has been provisionally estimated at 887,000 tons as compared with the final estimate of 810,000 tons for 1913 and the five years' average 1913/1917 of 817,000. It has been reported that there has been a heavy rain-fall in the Southern rice States, in consequence of which both the quality and the quantity of the crop are likely to suffer.

Our market closes steady at the following rates:—

Siam garden rice, \$18.50 nominal.
Siam straight rice, \$15.75 nominal.
Siam usual rice, \$14.50 (old crop).
Saigon long rice, \$14 (old crop).
Saigon round rice \$13.75 (old crop).
See Mu rice (white) \$15.75.
Lard.—About 5/8,000 cases of "old lines" have been placed for Jan./Feb. shipment at \$33.50, and the market closes firm at this price. "New tins" can be had at about \$34.35.

ANISSED OIL.—18deg.—A small business has been done at \$28.

CASSIA OIL is neglected. 75/80 per cent. at \$220; 80/85 per cent. at \$341.

WOOD OIL is quiet at \$27.50.

TEA OIL.—Numerous offers were made to the London and other European markets on the basis of \$27.50, but so far no business has resulted.

FRUIT OIL.—There is nothing doing. Quotations:—No. 1 at \$98 and No. 2 at \$37.

TIN is quoted as follows:—99 per cent. at \$70.50, 98 per cent. at \$74.50, and 96 per cent. at \$71.00. A small business is reported in the 99 per cent. quality.

SAIGON CASSIA. 4/10/4 assortment, is quiet at \$44.

STANDARDISED.—Dealers are still asking \$25.50 per picul but no fresh business of any importance has been recorded.

GALANETS can be placed at \$42 per picul.

GALANGAL is quoted at \$5 without finding buyers.

CASSIA BUDS.—A small lot has been placed at about \$18.50 per picul.

Continuing, the Bishop said that the Gospel for this week contained a splendid pattern for every pastor—John the Baptist. John had lived at the end of one age and the beginning of another, and he had to make a way for the new age that was coming. That was very much the position of the Church of God to-day. Great changes were being introduced at home and those changes were gradually reaching us here. The old order of things was passing and new valuations were coming into the Church. There was to be a great levelling up, and it was the business of the pastor to give out a message for the new times. John the Baptist performed no miracles. He had his faults and his failings, his discouragements, and once, he even doubted his Master. Nevertheless, he did a tremendous work, and long after he was dead there were found men who had been won to Christ through him. It was his character that moved the people.

The speaker went on to say that his message to Mr. Lindsay was that he would accomplish more by his personal influence than by tatty activity. He would work hard, but it would be mainly by the influence of a holy life, by living the life of a good man, that he would serve God best.

John the Baptist was absolutely straight, and this age needed men like him. This age needed prophets, men who would speak fearlessly of the truth of God and his message. The new pastor, the Bishop said, was charged with that message, and would deliver it to them whether they liked it or not. The life of John the Baptist was marked by self-sufficiency. They needed to live simpler lives in Hongkong; when prosperity shone upon them, they were inclined to be too luxurious, inclined to leave all they had to do to be done by their Chinese servants, and themselves live a life of luxury and ease. They must eliminate from their lives that love of pre-eminence, that jealousy and touchiness, and their lives must be one of self-effacement. If the new pastor would teach them to pray, he would do much to spread the Kingdom of God. The most important thing the Rev. Mr. Lindsay could do was to keep open the avenue of his own soul to God; he would then get his message direct from God, and they would take knowledge of him that he had been in communion with the Father.

At the conclusion of the service, the Rev. Mr. Lindsay said that he would get his first opportunity of addressing them at the 11 a.m. service on Christmas Day and he would be glad if they would fill the Church. There would also be a celebration of the Holy Communion at 6.15 a.m., to which all were invited.

SPORTS.

GO AS YOU PLEASE RACE.

INTERESTING SPORTING EVENT AT KOWLOON.

A five-mile walk or run race in connection with the Club de Recreio's Sports Section was held on December 21st. There were twenty-six entries, but only sixteen faced the starter. The route was from the Club de Recreio, along Nathan Road, Middle Road, Chatham Road, Kowloon City Road, then first turning to Coronation Road, Nathan Road and finishing at the Club de Recreio.

H. Prata, a very promising athlete, ran the race in splendid style, finishing first in the good time of 35 minutes; Paulo Xavier was a very good second, negotiating the distance in 36 minutes. J. Lima, the walking match winner, was third, his time being 38 minutes. J. Ribeiro was fourth, time 40 minutes.

Handsome cups were given away as prizes. The first was presented by the Club, the second by Mr. J. M. C. Basto, and the third by the Club. Besides the awards for individual efforts, a team prize consisting of four cups was presented by Mr. E. J. Noronha to encourage collective work, with the result that great interest was taken by the competitors and the finishes were keen up to the last man.

Team "C," comprising the following won the team prize: J. Lima, 3; J. Ribeiro, 4; E. P. Sousa, 5; F. E. Carvalho, 8; total count 20. Team "B" was second with a count of 24 made up of the following: H. Prata, 1; P. Xavier, 2; C. E. Marques, 10; L. B. Gomes, 11.

A fairly large number of spectators followed the competitors, including nearly fifty cyclists. Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa, patron of the section, followed the competitors in his car. The officials were Judges:—E. J. Noronha, Philip Roza, P. O. Roza and V. L. Remedios. Referees:—P. A. Yvanovich, A. A. Gutierrez and J. M. J. Lopes.

CRICKET.

GARRISON CRICKET LEAGUE.

R.E. DEFEAT THE WILTS.

The first match in the Garrison Cricket League took place at Happy Valley, on Wednesday last, between the Royal Engineers and the Left Half Battalion Wiltshire Regt., resulting in a win for the Royal Engineers. Scores:—

WILTSHIRE.				
Major Timmis, c Edwards, b White	11			
Lieut. Beaven, b Hammond	18			
Major Culver, b Edwards	14			
Serge. Holdman, b Edwards	0			
Capt. Hooper, c Heath, b Edwards	49			
Pte. Purton, st., Clauson, b Hammond	0			
Pte. Harris, b Hammond	6			
Pte. Pinchin, b Hammond	0			
Pte. Graham, b Edwards	4			
Lieut. Larkcom, not out	0			
Pte. Bates, c Heath, b Hammond	0			
Extras	8			
Total	110			

Bowling Analysis.				
Hammond	14	4	30	5
White	12	3	23	1
Edwards	14	3	27	8

ROYAL ENGINEERS.				
Major Edwards, c and b Harris	63			
C.S.M. Heath, b Harris	15			
Lieut.-Col. Taylor, c and b Purton	68			
Lieut. Hammond, c Holdman, b Harris	2			
Q.M.S. White, not out	80			
Lieut. Larkcom, not out	10			
Extras	0			
Total (for 4 wickets)	178			

Bowling Analysis.				
Purton	10	0	68	1
Harris	8	2	35	8

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RESULT OF YESTERDAY'S DRAW.

Two ponies which arrived in the Colony yesterday on the *Sinking* were drawn for at the Jockey Club Stables last evening, with the following result:—

1.—Gray Mr. Wason.

2.—Bay Sir Paul Chater.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

A meeting of the United Services Football League was held in Victoria Barracks last night. There was a good attendance, a pleasing feature being the large number of Navy representatives present. Master Gunner G. T. May was elected chairman.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

H.K.D.C. RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP.

WON BY CORPORAL GRIMES.

The annual shoot for the Hongkong Defence Corps Rifle Championship took place at King's Park, on Sunday, and ended in a win for Corporal Grimes who beat Lee-Corpl. Goodman, last year's winner, by three points.

The weather conditions of Sunday were anything but favourable, a "fish tail" wind giving some trouble. Grimes and Goodman kept together and with the last shot at 500 Goodman scored a magpie and Grimes an outer, giving the former a lead of three points. Moving back to the 600 yards marks, Grimes put up a bull with his sighter, his first shot to count being an inner. He then put on six bulls. Goodman put on an outer and from then scored alternate bulls and inners.

At the conclusion of the shooting Major-General F. Venetia congratulated the winner and expressed the hope that more competitions would be held in connection with the new corps.

Corporal Grimes, in reply, conveyed the assurance that as far as he was concerned there would be. He was sure that all the competitors would continue to serve in the corps.

The shooting was watched by Major Wakeman, Capt. Stewart and others.

The results were as follows:—

	800	500	600	
Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Total.	
Corpl. Grimes	23	21	34	94
Lee-Corpl. Goodman	24	29	23	91
Serge. Manuk	33	25	28	86
Serge. Frith	28	27	27	82
Pte. Gipson	31	25	24	80
Corpl. Lyon	28	28	24	80

DIVORCE FOR LOQUACITY.

JUDGE'S COMMENT ON A CURIOUS EASTERN CUSTOM.

Interesting sidelights on the divorce laws of the United States and other countries were given at the Devon Assizes by an American barrister, who was called as a witness in a bigamy case.

"If a man instituted divorce proceedings in New Jersey," he said, "and it was found he had committed a divorce offence, he could not succeed in his action. Most of the marriages in New Jersey take place in private houses, and very few in churches. Living together is considered a valid marriage without any ceremony."

"Millions of emigrants from all parts of Europe have entered the country, and they have brought their own ideas of divorce. It is not generally known that although the United States of America has so many grounds for divorce, there is not a single one which has not been in operation in some part of Europe."

"We do not yet in America go as far as Belgium and Hungary in making divorce by mutual consent. In Greece, I believe, a woman can be divorced if she attends a race meeting without her husband's permission, while in Formosa a husband can put his wife away for loquacity."

Mr. Justice Darling: "That is better grounds than most."

GERMAN CRIMINALS.

The extradition of more German officers for crimes committed in the liberated regions has been demanded by the Second Court-martial at Lille. A terrible charge has been formulated against Evers, who was chief of the Kommandantur at Le Catel, and was a magistrate at Hanover. Evers presided at a court-martial before which five British soldiers, who had concealed themselves at Villaret, had appeared.

He condemned them to death, and, with unspeakable cruelty, made them carry their coffins to the place where they had to be executed.

Another German wanted is Dr. Schottlander, who is accused of having murdered Charlotte E. Kruse, a servant at Amelia, by shooting her with a revolver. It is alleged against Evers that he gave orders to Leon Eloy, a schoolmaster and secretary of the Mairie at Bayvin, and that when they were executed with sufficient promptitude he shot the man. It is a particularly grave charge that is made against Dr. Elich, of Barmen. He is alleged to have made certain proposals to a girl, and when she rejected them he shot her.

Commander Kilgour, R.N., and Major Tinnis, 2nd Wiltshire, were elected to the chairmanship of the League. Master Gunner May was elected Hon. Secretary. The following entries were accepted:—H.M.S. *Thames*, H.M.S. *Alacrity*, H.M.S. *Amber* (3 teams), H.M.S. *Carling*, 2nd Wiltshire, and R.C.A. It is expected that the R.E. and Staff and Departments will enter a team, but they were not represented. It was decided to ask for the Club ground once a week to play off the fixtures.

It was decided that the League appoint a separate referees board to deal with cases in the U.S. League only. The following were elected:—Major Tinnis, Mr. Skinner, H.M.S. *Carling*, and Mr. Birkenshaw (Hon. Secretary of the Board).

A meeting will be held on Monday next to arrange the League fixtures. It was decided that, if the Club play home and away matches, the entrance fee remain at \$10, but if the teams only meet once the entrance fee be \$10.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE, MR. WILLIAM REES DAVIES, K.C.]

THE CHEUNG CHAU ISLAND MURDER

The Tui Shing was indicted for the murder of Yun Miu on Cheung Chau Island on November 2nd.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., C.B.E., Attorney-General, prosecuted, and Mr. F. C. Jenkins, C.B.E., instructed by Mr. Guy Haywood, defended.

The following jury was empanelled: Messrs. J. McCubbin, H. C. Best, D. Abbey, U. H. da Silva, K. Sayce, A. Germann, and J. C. Clark.

Mr. Kemp said that the case was a short and simple one. The deceased woman was sleeping in her house on the night of November 1st. The other occupants of the house were the deceased woman's mother, and 3 children. The husband of the deceased woman sometimes slept in the house and sometimes on the ferry launch on which he was employed. On the night in question he did not sleep in the house. The occupants went to bed as usual, and in the early morning of November 2nd, the mother was awakened by cries of "Save life" from her daughter. The mother got up and saw two men in the house, coming from the direction of the cubicle in which the daughter slept. She herself then called out "Save life," and one of the two men rushed up to her and cut her on the neck with a knife. Both the men then opened the front door and left the house. The mother, who was cut on the neck, was the principal witness in the case. She would say that she knew her assailant very well by sight and had seen him frequently—he was the prisoner. After the men had run away, the mother found her daughter's throat cut. The husband was informed of the tragedy and reported the matter to the Police, who arrested the prisoner.

His Lordship asked whether the daughter was dead when the mother saw her.

Mr. Kemp said he was not sure. She was dead by the time the Police came on the scene.

Mr. Kemp, continuing, said that the prisoner was arrested the same morning, in a matted close by, and under his bed was found a chopper, which instrument it was alleged, was used by the prisoner. When charged with the offence at the Police Station, the prisoner merely said "I did not do it. I do not know." Before the Magistrate, however, the prisoner made a long statement. He said: "I cannot remember the exact day. One day a friend, named Lai Cheung, asked me to go with him to a cake-seller to steal cakes and satisfy our hunger. He said 'Better bring a knife for self-defence.' I said 'It was no use taking a knife. We are not going to steal clothes or goods or jewellery.' He said 'Better take one.' He took a knife. I took the one in Court. He was the smaller one. He went inside the cubicle. I do not know what he was doing. I waited outside. I heard a voice crying out within the cubicle and the old lady making the alarm. I did as I was told and threatened the old lady. I cut her in the neck. Lai Cheung opened the door and we went out."

The Attorney-General submitted that, on the facts the prisoner was guilty of murder—though he might not have done it himself—by helping the other man to carry out his designs.

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to death.

AN ABSENT JUROR FINED.

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday, Mr. W. M. Routh, of Messrs. Connell Brothers, failed to answer when his name was called for the jury. He was sent for and when he later appeared he was asked by the Chief Justice to explain his absence.

Mr. Routh stated that he had that morning received an important business cable and in attending to it he had overlooked the time.

His Lordship: That is no excuse. You were summoned here to day, and as a result of your not appearing some other gentleman has had to serve.

Mr. Routh: I am very sorry. I am the only foreigner in our firm. Of course that may not be an excuse in your eyes, but I was busy and quite overlooked the fact.

His Lordship: A summons of the Court is issued to be obeyed. I understand it is inconvenient to you.

Mr. Routh: I intended to be here at 10.30, but I forgot.

His Lordship: If the Court overlooks the absence of jurors on the grounds of business and so forth, it will be quite impossible to carry on the administration of justice satisfactorily. You will pay a fine of \$10.

MOTOR BANDITS IN COURT

ARRESTS AT THE TEA SHOP

The Magistrate was uncomfortably crowded yesterday, when the hearing was continued in Mr. J. R. Wood's Court, of the case in which Lin Sui Ping, Na Wai and Chuan Sing are charged with (1) armed robbery in No. 40, Des Voeux Road on November 28th, and stealing \$3,700; (2) with killing P.C. 606, Lang Pak; (3) with killing Lau Choi; (4) with killing Wo Chuk; (5) with shooting at P.C. Bess Kheer Deen, with intent to murder; (6) with shooting at P.C. 48, King Yau, with intent to murder; (7) with shooting at L.S.A. 113, A. Clark, with intent to murder; (8) with wounding P.C. 43, Li King Yau.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuted.

Ho Hung, chief Chinese detective, in his previous evidence had stated that at 1.30 p.m., while he was in Graham Street, he received certain information and proceeded directly to No. 40, Des Voeux Road West in a ricksha. When he arrived there he was told that the robbers had escaped by motor-car. He told C.C.s 48 and 606 to go to Kennedy Town, and then, getting further assistance, he himself proceeded to Kennedy Town. Finding no signs of the robbers there, he and the others returned to Catchick Street, where there was a tea-house. He told Ali, Sergeant Clark, to remain on guard at the side door leading up to the first floor of the tea-house. "Witness proceeded to the first floor with C.C. 211, C.C. 48, C.C. 284, and C.C. 606. Witness led the way into the room, followed by the others. There was a door communicating with the verandah, and at the corner of it the three prisoners were seated at a table drinking tea.

Continuing, his evidence yesterday, witness said that there was nobody else sitting at the same table, which was to the west of the room. As soon as witness saw them, he went right up to the table, with four constables who were following him, and said: "We are detectives, we want to search you." The first prisoner asked "Why do you want to search us for?" Witness searched him and found a revolver on him. He next found several rolls of silver coin in the prisoner's pockets. Witness arrested him and asked the other constables to seize the remaining two men. The revolver (produced) was the one found. C.C. 48 arrested the second prisoner. The third prisoner crawled on his hands and knees and managed to escape. When nearing the door, the third prisoner turned round and pointing a revolver, fired three shots in witness' direction. Witness was standing near a door at the further end of the room. The first shot whizzed past his right arm. The second shot struck C.C. 48, and the third shot went wide of the mark. After C.C. 48 was hit in the arm, the second prisoner released himself and ran away. C.C. 211 fired a shot at the second and third prisoners who were escaping by means of the staircase. The shot, however, missed the mark and the prisoners ran away. C.C. 606 ran after them. Witness heard four shots fired. Witness then asked C.C. 211 to help him with the first prisoner, and took the revolver from the latter. Seven chambers of the revolver were loaded. Prisoner was then taken downstairs and to the way he saw C.C. 606 sitting at the bottom of the staircase. He said "I have been shot in the arm and abdomen." Witness immediately blew a police-whistle. About four or five minutes later two constables arrived. Witness told them to take C.C. 606 to hospital. C.C. 606 was then taken in a ricksha to the Government Civil Hospital. Witness then saw Sergeant Field coming up. He informed Sergeant Field that the robbers had gone up in the direction of Smithfield. The first prisoner was then taken to No. 7 Police Station. At 3.15 p.m. witness saw Sergeant Field and a party of detectives bringing the second and third prisoners to the station. At 3.30 p.m., in the presence of Inspector Grant, witness searched the first prisoner. He found \$28.40 in money in his pockets, also eighteen rounds of ammunition. At 6 p.m. witness took prisoners to the Government Civil Hospital, where an identification parade was held before C.C. 606.

Third prisoner: I did not fire at all while I was in the tea-house? Witness: Yes, you shot C.C. 48. One shot passed nearly my shoulder.

Third prisoner: As I was coming downstairs, I was seized by a European. My revolver dropped down.

C.C. 211 corroborated the Chief Chinese detective's statement, and C.C. 48 gave evidence as to how he was shot at in the tea-house.

The second prisoner said there were three other men in the tea-house, two of whom were armed with automatic pistols. A Chinese cook at the restaurant said that on November 28th, he was preparing some macaroni at the back of the shop. He saw five men enter the shop. There were five customers in the tea-shop at the time. He could only see part of the verandah. Two were sitting at one table and three at another. As soon as the Police came the three men ran to the verandah, and then he heard shots being fired.

At this stage the hearing was adjourned till this afternoon.

FIRE AT JERVOIS STREET

DAMAGE OVER \$100,000.

Damage to the extent of over \$100,000, was caused by an outbreak of fire at the junction of Jervois Street and Bonham Strand on Sunday morning.

The fire originated in the cook-house of No. 34, Bonham Strand, but the cause is not known. The flames increased in volume and leaping through the air shafts reached the first and second floors of the building. In a short while the whole house was gutted. The fire brigade plied thirteen hoses from different angles on the burning building without success. The back portion of the second floor collapsed and the fire spread to No. 36, an adjoining house, which was partly gutted. The buildings were used for the storage of foreign medicines. The damage to one house, covered by insurance in four companies, is estimated at \$75,000. The damage to the second house, which was also insured, is estimated at \$27,500.

In connection with this fire, it was stated in yesterday's issue that on receipt of another fire alarm, all the firemen left the place and hastened to the scene of the other fire. As a matter of fact, a number of European firemen, including Chief Inspector Kerr, remained in Jervois Street, while the rest of the fire brigade went to Chung Sai Street where the other fire had broken out.

ALLEGED THIEF'S MISFORTUNE.

FALLS FROM WALL.

A Chinese, who, it was alleged, attempted to break into No. 165, Wanchoi Road, occupied by Mr. Smith of the Hongkong Electric Company, had the misfortune to fall off the wall. The incident was related yesterday, at the Magistrate's Court, where the man was charged with attempting to break into the house. Mr. Smith stated that he was at dinner with his family on Sunday evening when the man informed him that a man had fallen off the wall and into the clothes boiler, smashing it up. Witness went out and noticed the defendant disappearing through the gates in the backyard. After a long search, witness, assisted by a constable, arrested the man, who had been evidently trying to effect an entrance into the house through the bath-room window, which was three feet away from the wall. Witness found a cane, to which a knife had been attached. He also noticed a hole in the wall, presumably made by the defendant in his attempt to get in.

The man said that she was cleaning up the backyard when she heard a dull thud. She looked round and saw the defendant lying on the ground, with the boiler smashed up by his side. Witness told the man "you have broken the boiler and you must pay for it." The man did not reply.

Defendant said that he went to the house to see a friend. A witness, called by the defence, said: "I don't know this man's friends. He has his friends, I have mine." Mr. Wood remanded the case till to-day to enable the defendant to produce other witnesses.

INDIAN MATRIMONIAL SUIT

AMICABLY SETTLED.

At the Magistrate's yesterday, the hearing was continued of the case in which an Indian lady summoned her husband, who is employed in the Army Transport Corps, for desertion and failing to support her.

Inspector Kent, who was asked by the Magistrate to act as mediator, reported the success of his mission. "I had both parties before me," he said. "The husband made a direct offer to his wife that if she wished she could come back and live with him and his mother. The wife absolutely refused to do that. As an alternative, I suggested a sum of money." At first the wife would not accept the monetary offer, but later she agreed to accept \$25 a month and the custody of the children.

Mr. Wood informed the wife that the husband had not refused to support her. The husband had laid down certain conditions which were not satisfactory to her, but he was willing to make provision for her. The Magistrate said that he was not making an order as the husband had offered to pay her \$25 a month and leave her free to live wherever she liked with the charge of the children. That seemed to him reasonable. The wife could accept if she liked. The complainant replied that she was willing to accept the offer.

Mr. Wood: No order will be made. The summons is dismissed.

THIEVES ENTER NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

ONE CAUGHT AND IMPRISONED.

At the Magistrate's yesterday, a Chinese was charged with unlawfully breaking into the premises of the "South China Morning Post."

A watchman stated that the offices were usually closed at 4 p.m., on Saturday. He went for his dinner and, on his return, opened the door and switched on the lights. He then noticed two men hiding behind the counter. They threatened to kill him if he made a noise. Witness struggled with one, and the other, in escaping, smashed up a glass show case. The Police arrived and arrested the man he had seized.

Sergeant Jackson produced a rope which he found tied to the water pipe on the roof of the premises. Defendant said that he went to the office at 3 p.m. to see a classmate. When he wanted to leave, he found the premises closed, so he remained there thinking to get out the next morning.

Mr. Hutchison sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

LECTURE AT THEATRE ROYAL.

An interesting lecture on Christian Science was delivered at the Theatre Royal yesterday by Dr. Walton Hubbard.

Mr. D. G. M. Bernard presided, and, in introducing the lecturer, said: It was in the year 1903 that Mrs. Eddy discovered Christian Science. During the time that has elapsed since that date the movement has spread to practically every quarter of the globe. There are now some 37 churches and societies in England, which is about double the number ten years ago. The increasing interest in the subject is chiefly due to its efficacy in healing sin and disease of every nature. People, for the most part, turn to it for relief only after other systems have failed, and the fact that Christian Science is able to produce satisfactory results in such cases is added testimony to its healing power. It is essentially a practical religion and the beauty of its teachings is that they can be demonstrated by any sincere student to the extent that the lecturer understands them. The purpose of the lecture this afternoon is to present the subject correctly and to bear witness to the facts regarding the life and work of its discoverer and founder, Mary Baker Eddy. Dr. Hubbard, the lecturer, is a member of the Board of Lectureship of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, and, after many years devoted to the study and practice of Christian Science is well qualified to give you a clear exposition of its teachings. He is here this afternoon at the request of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hongkong.

Dr. Walton Hubbard said: The explanation of God's law and its available ability to all mankind was taught and demonstrated by Jesus the Christ, but for many centuries it has been maintained that the major portion of the reward for Christian living is to come at some future time. The wisdom of this world has failed not only to heal from discord and sin but to break down disease, and it will continue to fail in its treatment of disease until it is recognized that sickness is sick thought expressed on the body, and that sick thought is cast out through spiritual understanding. When "human thought" is filled with fear and belief in disease, no human statement to the contrary will suffice, and the thought which is must be so evidently the divine idea, that it comes to human consciousness, as the very voice of God to destroy and dispel the error. Such a system is Christian Science and it only asks to be known by its fruits.

The revelation came to Mrs. Eddy because the particular qualities of thought which she possessed made it inevitable. She investigated every material system of healing and finally decided that all cure must be mental, yet it required twenty years of effort before she fully understood that all causation was Mind, God, and a number of years more before it had unfolded with sufficient clarity to be given to the world.

The slightest amount of spiritual understanding put into practice brings forth abundant results, and faith as a grain of mustard seed is sufficient to remove mountains of error. The reasoning of Christian Science brings divine Love close to human experience. The recognition that God is Mind and that man is His perfect idea is the basis for Christian Science healing. When we measure our thoughts by this divine standard and undertake, as far as possible, to entertain only that thought which we know to be of God, the thought which has made us sick or unhappy is eliminated. One after another of the material beliefs which have bound us are annulled through the application of spiritual law, and we are learning that food, or water, or cold, or heat, or dampness, or dust, or contact with our brother man, never had any power to harm us, for the divine idea comes in contact with nothing but that which is harmonious and healthful and manifests only the goodness of God. The divine Principle corrects inharmonious and unsuccessful business conditions, and sorrow and disappointment are removed by the law of Love.

Each inharmonious condition which is overcome through spiritual understanding increases one's consciousness of joy and harmony. Every effort towards spirituality and away from that which is material brings a rich reward. "He that overcometh shall inherit all things; and I will be his God, and he shall be my son."

CORRESPONDENCE.

INFANT CHILD LABOUR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir,—I have just seen a small Chinese girl, age given to me as 9 years (Chinese reckoning)—that is about 8 years old—and not much higher than my walking stick, carrying 2 baskets of sand that, in my judgment, must have weighed 25 to 28 lbs. It cannot be right, and quite possibly might injure her for life. Surely our British "Hongkong Government" can stop such cruelty by a stroke of the pen!—Yours truly,

J. HERBERT SANDERS, M.D.
Hongkong, December 21st, 1919.

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CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"THE GERMAN GAME."
BOLSHEVISTS SOWING DISSEN-
SION AMONG THE ALLIES.

PARIS, December 18th.

A Havas message says:—
The Bolsheviks are playing the German game—trying to divide the Allies. Proof of this is found in the appearance, in a Moscow official paper, of a statement asserting that a new war is brewing between America and Japan, that Anglo-French relations are frigid, and that the big jealousy between America and Great Britain still exists.

Paris circles state that such Bolshevik assertions are totally devoid of any foundation.

AMERICA AND THE TREATY.
APPEAL BY FRENCH NEWS-
PAPERS.

PARIS, December 17th.

A Havas message says:—
Important French papers contain leading articles making an eloquent appeal to the United States to ratify the Peace Treaty before Christmas.

RUSSIAN ROUBLE NOTES.
POSSESSION PROHIBITED IN
INDIA.

DELHI, December 18th.

A new Ordinance prohibits possession of Russian rouble notes. The penalty is a maximum of three years' imprisonment and a fine and confiscation.

THE CLEMENCEAU CABINET.
MAY RETIRE EARLY IN THE
NEW YEAR.

PARIS, December 17th.

A Havas message says:—
There does not appear to be any truth in the rumours of changes in the Clemenceau Cabinet.

The Cabinet has to vote on certain financial laws before New Year.

The rumour concerning the retirement of the whole Cabinet after the vote on the financial laws is likely to be nearer the truth.

**DISTURBANCES IN
PONDICHERY.**

SOME EXCITING SCENES.

LONDON, December 18th.

A Bombay message reports, exciting scenes in Pondicherry in connection with the election of a Parliamentary Deputy. When the ballot boxes were being collected, a crowd attacked the Police, who were ordered to fire. Five were killed and several injured. Many arrests were made. Arms were found in the houses of the men arrested.

**ESPIONAGE LAW IN THE
U.S.A.****I.W.W. MEMBERS IMPRISONED.**

KANSAS CITY, December 18th.

Thirty-two members of the Industrial Workers' World have been sentenced to prison for periods ranging from 3 to 93 years for violating the espionage law.

ECONOMY IN FRANCE.
INLAND LETTER POSTAGE TO BE
RAISED.

PARIS, December 18th.

A Havas message says:—
One of the possible measures tending towards economy in France may be the raising of the inland letter rate from 15 to 20 centimes.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.
ON A VISIT TO PARIS.

PARIS, December 17th.

A Havas message says:—
The Queen of Spain, who is staying in Paris, went to an opera. The programme included the presentation of the new opera "Goyescas" by the late Senor Granados, who died when the *Suez* was torpedoed.

BELGIUM.**MILITARY AGREEMENTS WITH
BRITAIN AND FRANCE.**

PARIS, December 18th.

A Havas message says:—
The Executive Council of the Belgian Committee on National Policy has adopted a resolution asking the Government to take the initiative for the conclusion of Franco-Belgian and Anglo-Belgian Military Agreements.

ABANDONMENT OF NEUTRALITY.

BRUSSELS, December 18th.

The Independence Belge declares that Belgium has formally abandoned her neutrality, which she no longer desires to retain.

LATEST CABLES.

THE ALLIES AND GERMANY.
AGREEMENT WILL SOON BE
REACHED.

PARIS, December 18th.

A Havas message says:—
The impression continues to prevail in Paris circles that the negotiations will soon end in an agreement which will permit the signing of the protocol, thus settling the Scapa Flow question.

Judging from the declarations of the German representatives, it is foreseen that the arrangements concerning the measures for the transmission of powers in the territories to be evacuated can be rapidly concluded. Thus, no obstacle will remain to prevent the exchange of ratifications, which will mark the entrance of the Treaty into force.

THE FINAL ALLIED NOTE.

PARIS, December 17th.

A Havas message says:—
The Supreme Council will meet again on Wednesday, December 17th, to draw up a reply to Germany, containing its decision regarding German observations on the handing over of the steam tug, trawlers and docks demanded. This will doubtless be the last Note to Germany before the exchange of ratifications, which is expected possibly before Christmas, but almost surely before New Year.

**GERMANY'S BREACH OF
ARMISTICE TERMS.**

LONDON, December 17th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill announced that all guns and aircraft laid down in the Armistice had not been handed over by Germany, also that an overwhelming proportion of the railway material was still undelivered, the deficiency being 42 locomotives and 4,760 waggons.

**AUSTRIA'S PARLOUS
CONDITION.**

NO FOOD AFTER JANUARY 31st.

LONDON, December 18th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill announced that the economic condition of Austria, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth admitted that unless further arrangements were made there would be no food in Austria after January 31st.

AN APPEAL.

LONDON, December 17th.

A letter, signed by Field Marshal Lord Haig, Lord Horne, Lord Cavan, Mr. Asquith, Lord Robert Cecil and others, appeals for support for the fund for the relief of distress in Vienna, where the lack of food and clothing is causing death and permanent enfeeblement, on an appalling scale. The hospitals are threatened with closing owing to lack of food, fuel and medical stores.

BRITAIN'S HOUSING PROBLEM.
PREMIER ON THE GOVERNMENT'S
DUTY.

LONDON, December 17th.

Addressing a conference of builders called with a view to solving the housing problem, Mr. Lloyd George emphasized that it was the Government's business to render impossible the exploitation of social needs.

He announced that numbers of young builders were being released from the Army to make up the deficiency in the trade with a view to increasing output.

Mr. Lloyd George said that plans had been prepared for half a million sites for houses. Three hundred thousand such sites had already been purchased. Private builders had secured sites for scores of thousands of houses.

The Government hoped to decentralize building materials in the New Year. Luxury building must be temporarily discouraged. At least 200,000 more building hands were wanted.

FOOD CONTROL AT HOME.
NECESSARY FOR AT LEAST THREE
YEARS.

LONDON, December 17th.

In the House of Commons, the Food Controller said the supervision of food supplies would be necessary for at least three years.

BRITISH COTTON INDUSTRY.
BONUS TO COTTON OPERATIVES.

LONDON, December 17th.

The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners has decided that its members shall distribute bonuses ranging from £3 to £9 in the course of the next three months among 150,000 employees according to ages and sexes, involving the disbursement of £1,000,000.

The grant is attributed, primarily, to the unexampled prosperity of the cotton industry.

Two of the leading Operative Unions have decided that the proposals are in every way unsatisfactory and that the offer was prompted by the Unions' steps in that connection.

THE FRENCH LOAN.
NOT TO BE ISSUED BEFORE
MARCH.

PARIS, December 17th.

Le Matin says the French Loan in Britain will not be issued before March.

AVIATION.

**IMPORTANT BRITISH GOVERN-
MENT PLANS.**

LONDON, December 17th.

During the House of Commons debate on the Air Force Vote, Mr. Churchill said £20,000 had been assigned for accommodation of stations on the aerial route from Egypt to India. This was only a beginning. In connection with the aerodromes required for Cairo, Baghdad and Karachi, which was the most important section of the route from England to Australia, there would probably be eight or nine squadrons distributed between Cairo, Baghdad and Karachi. It would be most convenient to allow civil flying in this section, which would have a most remarkable effect in huddling the Empire together, because of the saving of time in flying to Australia.

BIG BRITISH SCHEMES.

LONDON, December 17th.

Important British airship developments are pending, according to the *Globe*.

The aviation firms of Messrs. Vickers, Beardmore and Shorts have practically amalgamated and a number of shipping magnates are associated with them.

It is stated that the famous Transatlantic airship R. 34 and the R. 38, now being constructed in Scotland, will be acquired and altered to carry passengers and cargo.

It is understood that a series of passenger and goods services in Britain and to Scandinavia and Holland will be first organised, after which a demonstration flight from London to Egypt will probably be run.

A weekly airship service to America is also contemplated, but this is unlikely for a considerable time.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.
GOING TO AUSTRALIA IN MARCH.

LONDON, December 17th.

The Prince of Wales, presiding at a meeting of the King Edward VII. Hospital Fund, announced that he was going to Australasia, probably in March, and expected to be absent from England for six or seven months.

FILMS OF THE CANADIAN TOUR.

LONDON, December 17th.

The Albert Hall was packed with an enthusiastic audience, their Majesties and other Royalties being present, on the occasion of the first exhibition of films of the Prince of Wales Canadian tour.

The High Commissioner for Canada, presiding, dwelt on the wonderful personality of the Prince and the enormous success of the tour, emphasising the unflinching loyalty of Canada to the Empire and Crown.

PROHIBITION OF IMPORTS.
IMPORTANT HIGH COURT
DECISION.

LONDON, December 17th.

An important decision was given by the High Court to-day. The question was whether the Customs Consolidation Act of 1876, empowering prohibition of importation of arms, ammunition "or any other goods" empowered the Government to exclude all imports.

Mr. Justice Sankey answered the question negatively, holding that the words quoted dealt with goods of the same class as those mentioned. He decided that the Government was not empowered to prohibit certain imports of ordinary peace-time trade and any proclamation purporting to do so was illegal and invalid.

THE "MILITARY REVOLT."
QUESTION IN THE HOUSE OF
COMMONS.

LONDON, December 17th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Donald Maclean, Mr. Montagu said he quite appreciated the profound disturbance of public opinion owing to reports of occurrences at Amritsar, dated on December 14th (Chet), but he urged that an impartial and authoritative pronouncement by the Committee of Enquiry should be awaited.

He hoped the Committee's findings would be available without unnecessary delay.

It was most difficult to state the exact casualties, but he looked to the Committee to give authoritative figures.

DISTURBED IRELAND.
WRIT ISSUED AGAINST THE
GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, December 17th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Ian MacPherson announced that the proprietors of *Freeman's Journal* had issued a writ against the Government.

OBITUARY.**ADMIRAL SIR HENRY
STEPHENSON.**

LONDON, December 17th.

The death is announced of Admiral Sir Henry Frederick Stephenson, G.C.V.O., who has been Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod since 1904.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE BUDGET DEFICIT.

PEKING, December 21st.

The Senate has passed the Budget, which shows a deficit of over five million dollars to meet which a Domestic Loan is proposed.

RAILWAY AMALGAMATION.

The Ministry of Communication has issued an order sanctioning the amalgamation of the Peking-Hankow and Peking-Suiyuan Railways to be known as the Kinshankinsui Railway.

EX-PRESIDENT SERIOUSLY ILL.

Feng Kuo-chang, ex-President, is seriously ill.

**PROTEST AGAINST AMERICAN
LOAN.**

The Peking Wine and Tobacco Association has circulated its members throughout the country to telegraph to the Government a protest against the American Loan.

**YUTE STEAMER AFIRE AT
SHANGHAI.**

SHANGHAI, December 20th.

Mysterious fires occurred on the Buterfield & Swire steamer *Foochow* and on the Jardine boat *Iwang*. Yute loaded by Chinese was ignited.

The boats were scheduled to depart for Dairen.

The Yute being tightly packed aboard the *Foochow*, there was danger at one time of the boat sinking. She was finally towed and beached.

**INCOME-TAX IN THE STRAITS
SETTLEMENT.**

SINGAPORE, December 20th.

The Legislative Council has agreed to make a total contribution to the Imperial Government in 1920 towards the war cost of £1,000,000.

An income-tax bill was read a first time, the rate being the same as the present war-tax on incomes.

ADMIRAL DUFF.

SINGAPORE, December 20th.

Admiral Duff arrived yesterday on an official visit.

RYTING ON CHRISTMAS ISLAND.

SINGAPORE, December 19th.

A wireless message from Christmas Island requests assistance and medical stores. It is believed that riots have occurred there in connection with the food shortage. Necessary action is being taken in Singapore.

"UPLIFTING THE FAR EAST."

LONDON, December 17th.

Dr. Inazo Nitobe of the University of Kyoto, lectured to the Japan Society on Japanese colonisation. He said he was firmly convinced that Japan was the saviour of whom had developed the gigantic task of uplifting the Far East and dwelt on the importance of sympathetic methods in colonization. It would be highly interesting to an English student to watch the development of Korea as a Wales or an Ireland.

TIN MINING IN THE F.M.S.

LONDON, December 19th.

With the object of arousing greater interest in the problem of the application of electrical power to tin-mining, Mr. D. M. Hutchison, Chief Electrical Engineer, F.M.S. Government, and Mr. W. J. Wayne, of Messrs. Osborne and Chippell, Perak, F.M.S., recently submitted a joint paper before the Institution of Electrical Engineers on "Electricity in Tin-mining in the Malay States."

The paper pointed out that European-owned mines employed a maximum of machinery and a minimum of labour, while the Chinese mines employed a maximum of labour and a minimum of machinery. Mining under Chinese management in 1918 produced about 70 per cent. of the total output, and as there were under half a dozen electrically-driven Chinese mining plants, there should be great scope for the electrical engineer in the immediate future.

WOMEN IN HONGKONG.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHRISTMAS STOCKINGS.

Christmas stockings, Christmas trees, plum puddings and all the traditional Christmas perquisites are being collected. Women search the shops and consult lists, and children talk audibly in pretended innocence of what they expect Father Christmas to bring them and shrug their little shoulders ironically at the gullibility of the grown-ups, who believe that they believe in the dear, silly, but very useful old myth. The great game of make-believe goes on; goodwill on earth and loving kindness to each other, on the surface, and underneath it all, backbiting and cruel persecution as of old, since the day of the Crucifixion. Yet what a beautiful world it would be if Christians made themselves worthy of the sacrifice made for them. We cannot honestly say that we believe the world to be worse to-day than it was before Christ, but we cannot believe that it is any better, or that Christianity and Christmas mean more than a convenient superstition to most of us. The reason seems to be that, for even those who accept the belief, the rules and principles are so utterly at variance with worldly advancement; that it is easier to ignore them and leave them behind the Church doors after the weekly service and the annual celebrations of the great days, such as Christmas, Easter and Good Friday. The beautiful ideals of Christ are too unselfish, too pure, for the every-day life of the average person. This is not an age in which great attention is paid to religious matters. Even at the Conference of Bishops in England it was acknowledged that, if the Church is to retain its hold upon the imagination and intelligence of modern thinking people, it will have to come into line with modern thought and make a more practical demand upon its adherents.

In a place like Hongkong one has more opportunity for thinking out the subject than in large places, where one is in constant touch with a variety of interests and where the lives of one's neighbours are a sealed book to one. Here more than in most places, one sees the wide chasm between precept and practice.

These thoughts crowd upon one as the great and wonderful season of peace and goodwill approaches and one wonders how many men and women, who kneel in reverence in their churches on Christmas Day and New Year's Eve, will come out realizing just what they have done in their social and business lives during the last year to justify their claim to the fellowship of Christ. These are rather audacious words, for a scribbler to write to the women of Hongkong, or to any other women, but the poorest scribbler dares greatly and like the fool of old rushes in where angels fear to tread. It is the privilege of a scribbler of the public to refrain from reading her writing.

While on the subject of religion, I must say a few words about the Catholic Women's League, and more especially the Working League, which has shown such excellent results during the last few years. Under the name of the Catholic Women's Union, this League was started in 1913, at the request of the Catholic Bishop, who felt that the energy and industry and religious ardour of the women in this island, would be strengthened and improved by co-operation and by meeting as a society with some object and aim. The first meeting for the purpose of forming this Society was held on July 3rd, 1913, when a prominent Catholic, stationed here on military service, delivered an interesting and inspiring address, as a result of which a committee was appointed and a number of ladies banded themselves to work together for the good of their Church, their poorer co-religionists and for mutual improvement and benefit.

A year after the inception of this Society, the war started and the Working League, which had been sewing for the poor, decided to devote its energies to war work. Lady May supplied the materials from stocks purchased from public war charity funds, and work started in earnest. Of this working party, most of the members were working girls, who sacrificed their few hours of leisure and thoroughly enjoyed the lively meetings at the house of their leader. Tea and refreshments were provided, and after an afternoon's hard work, the members about twenty in number, took work home. Their contributions were sent weekly to the City Hall, where a committee of Hongkong ladies noted and despatched them with contributions from other sources. Later on, the Societies all joined up under the auspices of the Queen Mary Needlework Guild and the Catholic Women continued to send in their contribution until the Guild was demobilized.

Today we have constant appeals for money or clothing from Mrs. Stubb and from others on behalf of the Russian Refugees. I would like to suggest that an easy and effective means of raising funds would be a morning tea and cake and produce sale, at some central place. Perhaps the Helens May Hall could be secured. A small collecting and convening committee would have to be appointed and ladies would be asked to give either of the following:—a home-made cake, some scones, biscuits, shortbread, eggs, butter, sweets, home-grown vegetables, bottles of preserves, jams, sweets, etc. Tea and cake for refreshments would also be donated. The Hall should be free small amounts of cost of the produce to each individual should result in a goodly sum to be placed in Mrs. Stubb's hands for the purchase of warm clothing for the unfortunate refugees.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CANTON NEWS.

DECEMBER 21st.

SEPARATE PEACE PROPOSALS.

In connection with General Luk Wing-tung's peace negotiations with the Peking Government, it is stated that General Luk Wing-tung is to be elected as Vice-President. Shum Chun-huen is to be appointed the Chief Inspector-General of the South-West Provinces, Tam Ho-ming as Inspector-General of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Hunan, Tong Kai-yue as Inspector-General of Yunnan, Szechuan and Kweichow, Mok Wing-sun as Tichun of Canton, and Chan Ping-kwan as Tichun of Kwangsi, or Assistant to Tam Ho-ming. The leaders Li Kan-puen, Chan Kwang-ming, and others are to be appointed to various positions. A list of the names of many of the politicians has been submitted to the Peking Government for appointment as Civil Governors of the South-West Provinces. A sum of 3 billion dollars has been demanded to be paid to the South as military expenditure. The President recently sent Kung Tin-tok, the Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce to the South to carry on negotiations with the Southern leaders. Kung Tin-tok is a native of the Kwangtung province, and one of the members of the Canton Parliament.

COMMANDER MA CHAI'S ESCAPE.

Commander Ma Chai, the Superintendent of the Canton Arsenal, has had a narrow escape from an attempt made on his life. He was called early in the morning to the Yamen, a bomb was thrown at him near the Man-Ming-moon gate. Ma was not hurt, but his guards were badly injured. Other reports state that the Commander was slightly wounded.

A revolver was picked up by the police and is supposed to belong to the man who threw the bomb. Ma suspects the outrage to have been instigated by his clansmen as he is to be appointed to the Tichunship.

CHINESE GUNBOATS AT HONGKONG.

Referring to the internment of the gunboats *Kwang Lee*, *Kai y Kang*, and some others in Hongkong, the British Consul-General has asked the authorities that the expenses incurred by the Hongkong Government on account of the gunboats be refunded. It is stated that about half of the amount is due from the Salt Revenue Bureau as a number of the salt gunboats are among those interned.

THE BOMB OUTRAGE.

In regard to the attempt made on Commander Ma Chai's life, it is stated that Ma was slightly wounded, as it now appears, shots were fired at him. The bomb was a smoke-bomb which was used to produce clouds of smoke, which was the culprit to make good his escape when the outrage took place and he was not accompanied by his guards. The policemen on duty rushed to his assistance but were unable to arrest the bomb-thrower.

THANKSGIVING CELEBRATION.

The meeting to record an expression of thanks to the United States Senate for passing the Shantung Reservation was held in the Hai Ho Hotel on December 20th. It was largely attended by both Chinese and American residents.

MACAO NOTES.

Messages from Macao state that the markets there are very dull. More than half of the number of the butcheries have been closed on account of bankruptcy. It is reported that a large number of Indian soldiers are expected to arrive in Macao shortly.

The construction of a road for motor-traffic between Macao and Canton, in the Hengshang District is to be commenced. The road will be about 40 miles long and will be ready for traffic within 3 months.

MOTOR-BOAT INCIDENT.

A fire occurred on a motor-boat, which runs between the ports on the East River, the other day, and the boat was destroyed but the crews and the passengers escaped unhurt.

This last week has been rather exciting locally. We have had a terrible tragedy at the prison. Two lives were lost, and the community as a whole was in a state of nerves owing to the fact that dangerous and desperate criminals were at large. While they feared they were indignant and laughed in grim and bitter amusement at the comic administration of the prison. How could one help laughing and child of the murdered warden, when he read that, though a key was lost by an Indian warden in April last, no attention was made in the locks concerned. What would one think of a house-keeper who left her stores to the mercy of any one who found or stole her key?

There is also grim humor in the idea of unlighted corridors in a criminal Asylum. The grille which was designed to keep prison walls from being scaled, provided the means of escape for the prisoners. There were lots of other funny things, and one wonders if the Colonial Office will laugh when the report goes home or whether someone will get a wiggling.

Just one little question before I lay aside my pen for another week. Why do not the women who live on the Peak arrange their morning shopping, golf, tennis at such hours as not to interfere with the luncheon hour? Our men-folk have only a very brief interval for going sight to see the cars from 12.45 to 1.15 p.m. crowded with women, while the men kick their heels on the station and sporting waits for a later car. It is not sporting of the women, and if there is one thing the modern woman prides herself upon, it is being a sport.

THE SPECTATOR.

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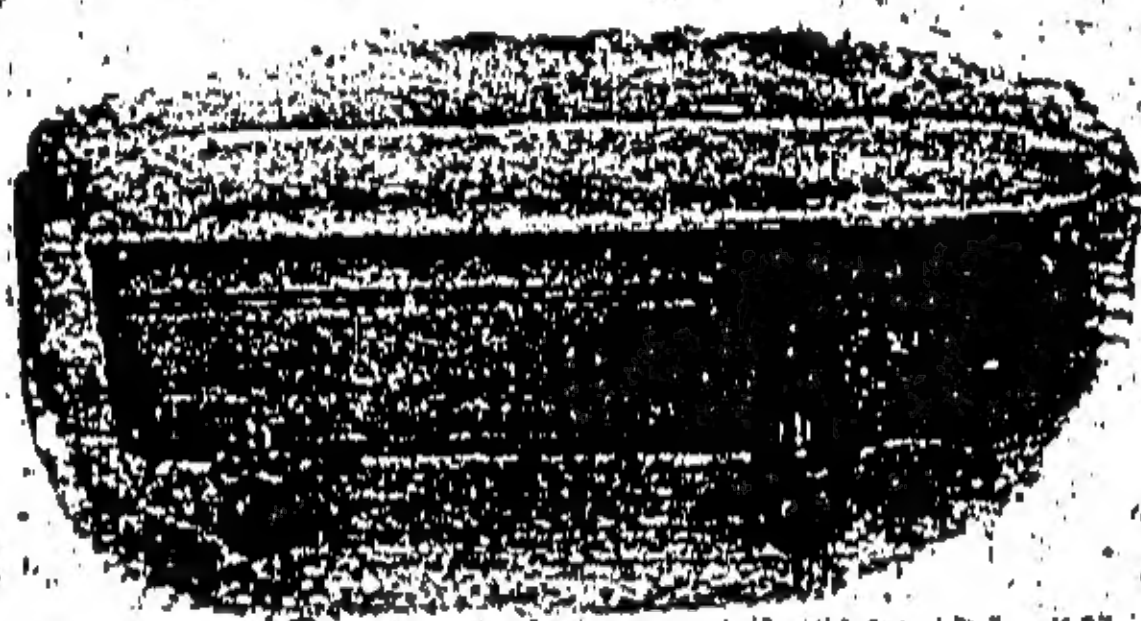
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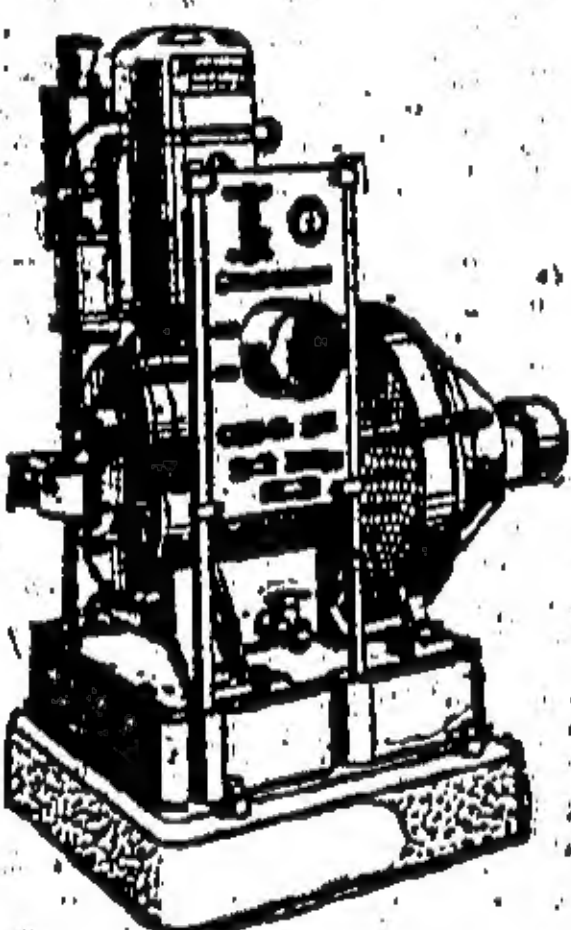
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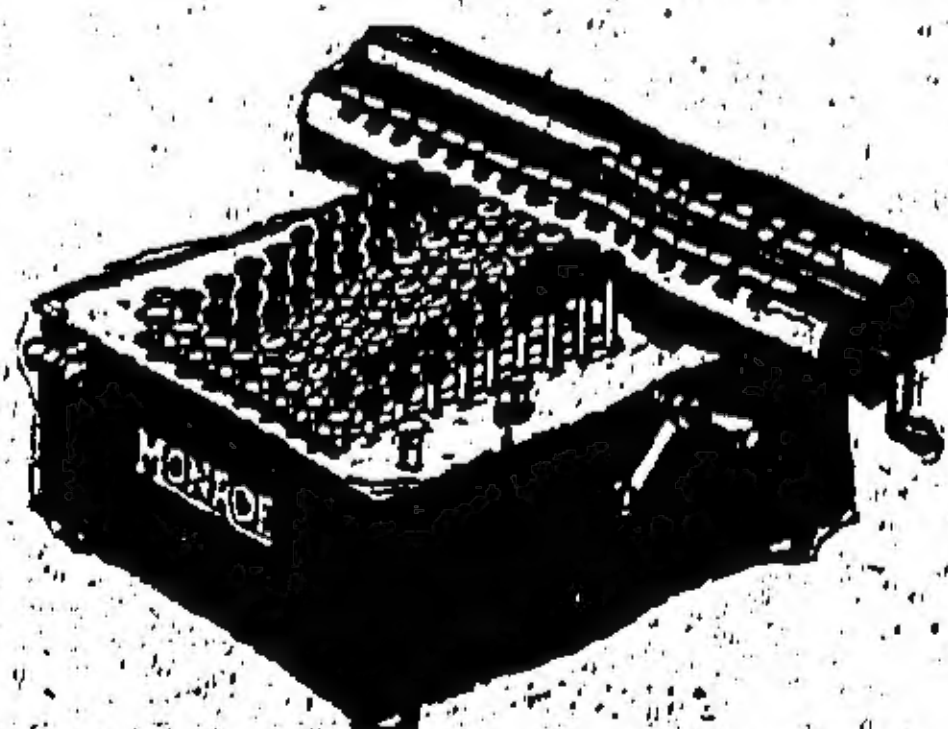
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RUSSIAN CRISIS.

"BOLSHEVISM TOTTERING"

M. Alexander Gutchikoff, the founder of the October party, was President of the Third Duma, Minister of the first Russian Revolutionary Government, and probably the ablest party politician his country has produced was paying a brief visit to Berlin where he was interviewed by the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent. As M. Gutchikoff has been in closest personal contact than any other man with the commanders of the forces operating against the Red Government, and also with the *Entente* statesmen who are supporting their efforts, his opinions have special value at the present moment, when the power of Bolshevism seems to be tottering to its fall.

Before I deal with other aspects of the situation, said M. Gutchikoff, "I must lay special stress on our indebtedness to Great Britain. Without your help the successes which we have gained against the Bolsheviks would have been impossible. It would be idle to deny that many of my influential countrymen have lost faith in the earnestness and sincerity of the *Entente* opposition to Bolshevism, and I have heard very bitter words from them with regard to the part which Great Britain has recently played in our affairs. But I always ask them where we should have been without British assistance. It is true that your help has not always been given promptly, and that it has sometimes not been adequate to the needs of the situation, but I am never tired of insisting that it has, nevertheless, made all the difference, and that without it our armies would not have been able to keep the field at all against those of the Soviet Republics."

BOLSHEVISM'S DAYS NUMBERED.

"You ask me what, in my opinion, are the present prospects of the military operations against the Bolsheviks? My own view is that the days of Bolshevism are numbered, and that next spring, at the latest, we shall witness its downfall. Our cause is prospering best on the southern front, where a serious setback is no longer to be feared. Thanks to your people, who have supplied General Denikin with men and equipment for half a million men, the Southern Army is now a well-organized, stable, and efficient fighting force. That its advent is really welcomed by the population in the territory occupied by it is clear from the experience of Kharkov, where 40,000 volunteers flocked to its standard. General Denikin is thus freed from the disagreeable necessity of having to resort to conscription, which is always unpopular measure. There were well-founded hopes that he would succeed in reaching Moscow this year, but they are no longer very strong. He has now to fight against geographical and climatic conditions, which are much more formidable than the Bolshevik generalship. Until the spring, operations will be possible only along the lines of roads, and sweeping cavalry movements will be out of the question. Moreover, the vast distances in the region of the wrecked railways, which it is impossible to repair, render the work of supply very difficult."

"Admiral Kolchak's position is not nearly so promising. His army is essentially a peasant one, and more subject to disintegrating influences than that of Denikin's. He is also short of officers. However, his situation seems to have improved somewhat recently, and, of course, he constitutes an important factor in the general military problem. The Archangel front is, for the present, a purely secondary and defensive one, and would acquire primary significance only in connection with decided successes elsewhere."

"That brings us to the most complicated and problematical feature of the present situation, the operations of the Northern and North-Western fronts. The idea of forming a Northern front was worked out on Denikin's Staff. As a result of consultations with our military chiefs and the statesmen of the *Entente* a fourfold plan was evolved. It would be inopportune to state where its various constituents originated, but they were as follows—

(1)—The supply of arms and equipment, which was eventually taken over by Great Britain;

(2)—Food, both for the army and for the liberated population, for which the Americans made themselves responsible;

(3)—An anti-Bolshevik coalition of the Baltic States, which was to group itself round the Northern Army;

(4)—The recruiting of troops among two million Russian soldiers in the prisoners' camps of the Central Empires."

JUDENITCH'S CHANCES.

"The first of these four desiderata is only now in process of full realization, and it may be said that the numbers and strength of Judenitch's army are limited only by the equipment and supplies available. When he commenced his recent unsuccessful advance on Petrograd he had more than twice the number of well-trained and high-spirited troops than he was actually able to put into the fighting line. The lacking equipment is, however, now arriving, and it is possible that he may make a second attack with much better chances of success. Foodstuffs were also concentrated by the Americans in convenient harbours, but the quantity was not sufficient, and they have now nearly all been consumed. Owing to local political complications, the coalition of the Baltic States was but imperfectly realized, and its future effectiveness will depend largely on immediate developments in that region. The proposal to recruit troops in the prisoners' camps had to encounter a good deal of difference of opinion. It was thought in some quarters that it would be dangerous to rely on these men, who had long been subject to the demoralising influences of prison life, and had also, to some extent, been exposed to German propaganda. In the end, it was decided to take no official action in the prisoners' camps, and the work was done there was the result of private initiative. One of the most active of the private recruiters was Colonel Bermond, and it will perhaps be advisable to give some details of the circumstances in which his army was formed. When the Central Empires broke there was still in existence a so-called Russian Northern anti-Bolshevik army, formed by Count Keller, who was killed at Kieff. Like the Don army of Krasnoff, it depended on German encouragement, and support. When the German revolution came it

then numbered about 8,000 men—it dissolved and scattered, but three small units retained their coherence. These were the bodies commanded by Prince Lieven, Colonel Bermond, and Colonel Virovitch. Prince Lieven's corps eventually joined up with the army of Judenitch, but the other two settled down in Latvia, with Mitau as their main centre."

GERMAN AND BOLSHEVISM.

"It is at this point that the Germans enter into the problem as a complicating factor. It would be a mistake, though a pardonable one, to suspect the German Government of complicity with the support given to Bermond. This has been entirely the work of certain captains in industry and prominent military leaders. These people realised that Spartacism was the child of Bolshevism, if not identical with it, and that the outbreaks of disorder in Berlin and Munich were organised and financed from Moscow. They argued that the best way to deal with the Red peril was to attack it at its source, and as Bermond was very uncompromising in his hostility to Bolshevism, they decided to back him up. At the same time, they kept the strings of the purse in their own hands. The industrialists provided the funds, and the military men did the work. Bermond's force was well clothed, equipped and supplied, but received allowances only for a few days in advance. Still, it was in this respect a great contrast to the ragged, ill-equipped troops of Judenitch, and very few of the Russian soldiers who were on their way to join the latter actually got beyond Mitau. There were other very important inducements to throw in their lot with Bermond. His contingent had been long on the spot, and had learned how to make life comfortable there. The German soldiers have parcelled out the Crown domains among themselves, have cultivated the land, and have their own flocks and herds. They have entered into very profitable dealings with the natives. They have established saw-mills to convert the State forests into timber, for which they find a good market. In short, they have set up a State within a State, and nearly all of them have vested interests in it. That is the reason of their reluctance to return to the uncertainties of life in Germany."

"The situation thus created is a very dangerous one. The men are not actuated by political opinions in the ordinary sense. What they are out for is their own well-being and comfort. Undoubtedly they are at the disposal of the highest bidder. At the order of the *Entente* the German Government has already taken very drastic action to compel them to return home. The extreme pressure is, however, only likely to bring some 500 of the most conscientious of them back to subordination. The rest will stay where they are. They are well provided with arms and ammunition, and if their food supplies are stopped they will live on the natives. It would be difficult to exaggerate the dangers of a formidable and well-trained body of freebooters of this kind, wandering at large in the no-man's land between the Bolshevik front and the rest of Europe. Surely it is not impossible to devise some means by which these men, who have been recruited to fight Bolshevism, and are able to do so, should be used for the purpose which we all have in common, instead of becoming a scourge to the innocent population that we desire to liberate finally from the sufferings of war."

"In reply to questions as to the step which should be taken as soon as Bolshevism is overthrown, M. Gutchikoff said: "Personally, I am a Monarchist—a Constitutional Monarchist—but I should consider it a crime to attempt to govern Russia in opposition to the wishes of the majority of the nation. The National Assembly must decide by that form Russia is to be governed. Such an Assembly cannot, of course, be summoned in an instant. Even after Moscow and Petrograd are occupied, centres of Bolshevik resistance are certain to survive in many parts of the country, and until they are stamped out it would be hopeless to expect fair and free elections. In favourable circumstances, however, the interregnum should not last more than a few months. During that interval the country must be ruled by a military dictatorship. But this dictatorship must be enlightened and benevolent—liberal in every sense of the word. A return to anything like the old conditions is absolutely impossible. The Russian people would not stand that. We shall, no doubt, have a hard struggle to overcome the reactionary influences which, of course, still exist, but I, personally, have no doubts but that we shall succeed. From my conversations with Kolchak, Denikin, and Judenitch, all of whom I know well, I am convinced that no favour for reactionary ideas is to be feared from them. At the outset they were all merely honest, straightforward soldiers, who loved their country, and knew little of politics. Since that time they have learnt a good deal about politics, and having begun without prepossessions, they have formed sound views on the subject. Believe me, it would be a great mistake to suppose that any one of them is contemplating the restoration of the old régime. They realise that, whether a Monarchy or a Republic, Russia must, in future, be governed with a view to the welfare and happiness of the great masses of the people, and not in the interests of classes or castes, as in the past."

AGRARIAN PROBLEM.

"Undoubtedly, the most important matter which presses for prompt settlement is the agrarian question. Here, I am among those who hold that the land must belong to the peasants. It would be futile to attempt to take back from them the large estates which they have divided among themselves. The utmost that can be done is to induce them to pay something like reasonable compensation to the former owners. Neither in quantity nor kind, however, should the compensation be such as to press heavily on the peasants. Under all circumstances they must be left substantially better off economically than they were before the revolution. If this is done, and if their title to their new holdings is regularised by the issue of them of deeds, I believe that the question of compensation will present no insuperable difficulties. The splitting up of the large estates will mean considerable detriment to the economic position of the country as a whole."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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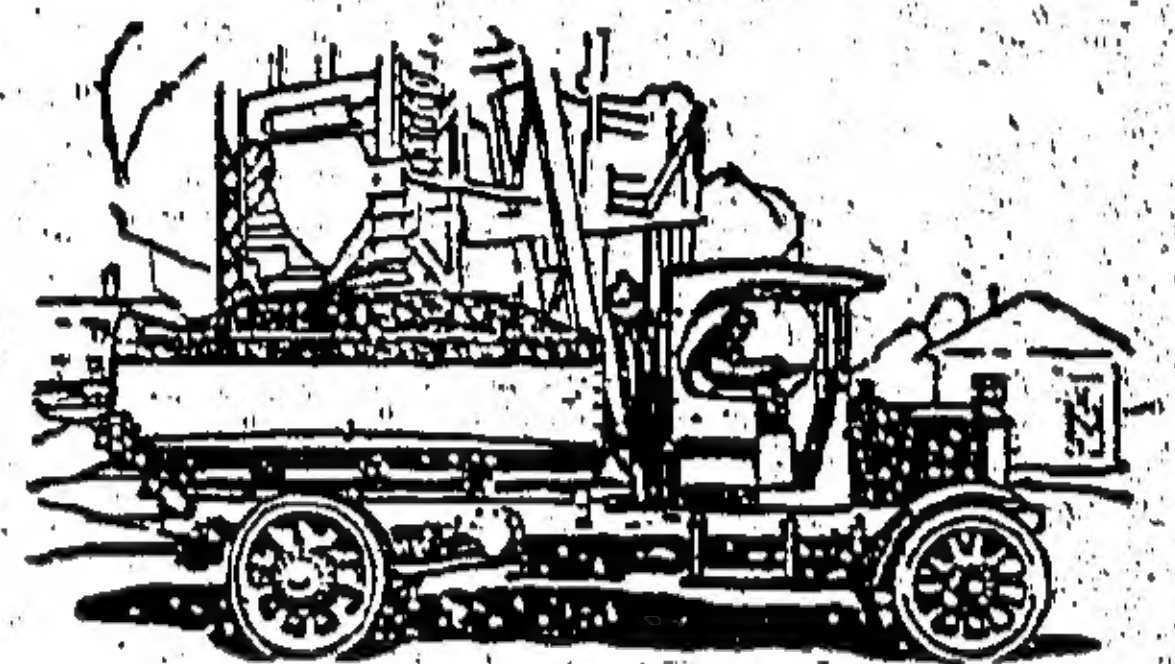
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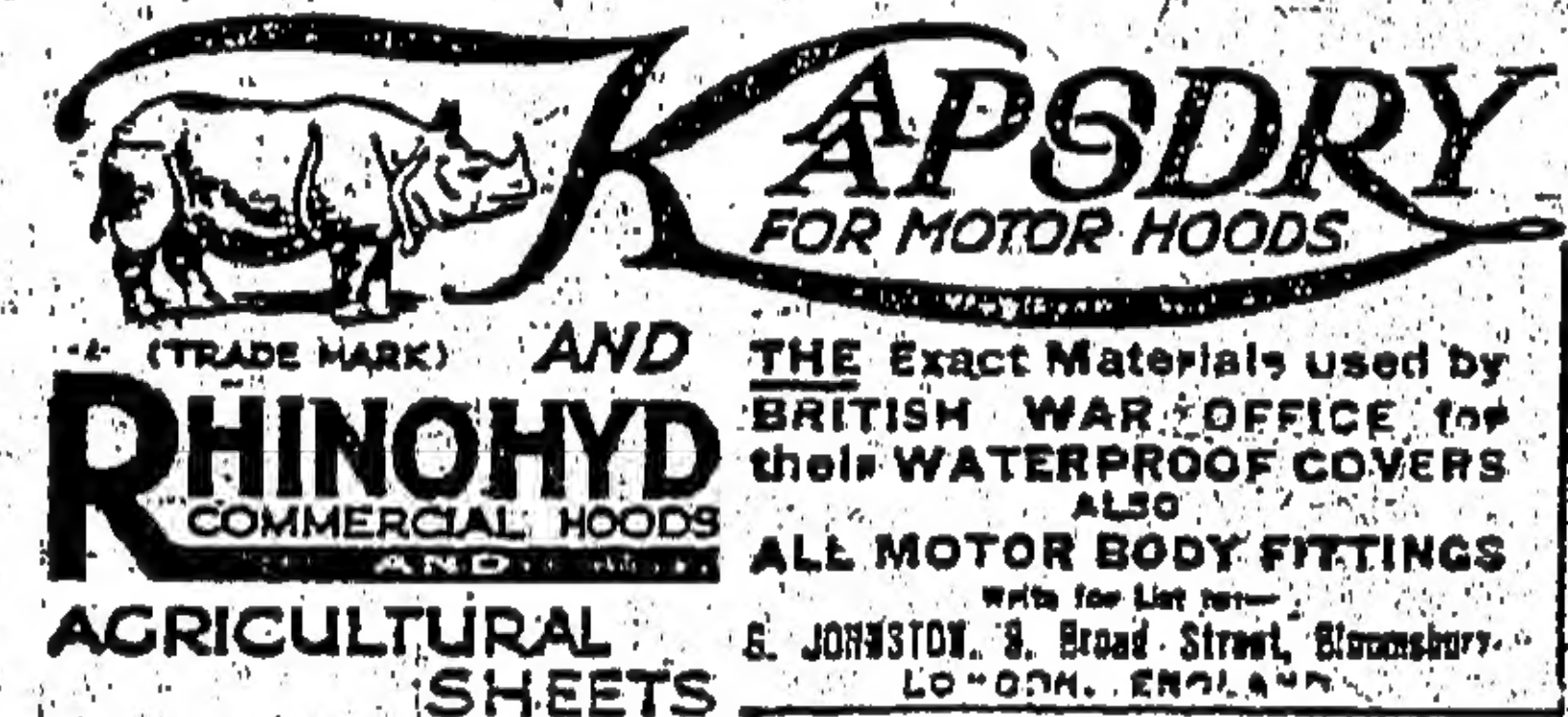
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whole, but the political benefits will much more than counter-balance that. One exception, however, I should make to the division of land among the peasants. That would be in the case of certain of the large estates which have been specially organized for the production of sugar. Here I should retain a compact mass of sufficient size to guarantee efficiency of working and a maximum of production. If this were not done, the population as a whole—and the poor as much as the rich—would suffer quite out of proportion to the advantage gained by a few individuals. The future Russia must be a peasant State, owned by peasants, and governed by peasants. My own conviction is that a Constitutional Monarchy will be the best form of government, but if the majority of the population is in favour of a Republic, I am prepared to abide by its decision. Finally, there is the vexed question of the border States. In the case of only two of these can there be any question of complete independence. They are, of course, Poland and Finland. But the frontiers which shall separate these two States from the new Russia have yet to be settled. As for the Ukraine, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, it can only be said that just as Russia cannot live without them, they too cannot live without Russia. They must, however, be granted the very fullest measure of local autonomy that is consistent with fundamental national unity. May I say in this way, that they must be granted fuller autonomy than your country is willing to concede to Ireland!"

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Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Date
SEANGHAI & KOREA	"PORTCOS" 20,000	On or about 1st Jan. 1920
YOKOHAMA	"AMAZON" 10,000	On or about 2nd Jan.
	"PAUL LECAT" 20,000	On or about 2nd Jan.

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, CUBA, POBE, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"ANDRE LEON" 22,000	On or about 28th Dec.
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SEANGHAI — "SOHARNHORE" (Chartered) On or about 30th Dec.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc. apply to—

R. RODENFUSEE,
Sole Agent,
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Telephone 741

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said. End of Dec. or Beg. of Jan.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SUMATRA MARU" — Sunday, 4th January.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SIAM MARU" — Middle of January.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service

"SHIRAZ MARU" — Wednesday, 31st December.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"KUNATHI MARU" — Monday, 2nd December.

"TAMON MARU" — Middle of January.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—

Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"MEXICO MARU" (Shanghai) — Tuesday, 23rd December.

"CHICAGO MARU" (Manila) — Saturday, 27th December.

"ABABA MARU" (Shanghai) — Tuesday, 30th December.

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers

have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. Wharf near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"ROSEU MARU" — Friday, 2nd January

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VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

13th Jan. 1920. Jan. 21st, 1920. Dec. 26th, Noon.

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